





# Government Proposes To Launch Comprehensive Program To Deal Effectively With Drouth Problem

Backed by the best information of experts of the department of agriculture, the Dominion government is preparing to launch a program early in spring which it hopes will deal effectively with the critical problem of drouth areas of the three prairie provinces. Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, outlined plans in the House of Commons.

The program will be administered by the department of agriculture as a solely federal undertaking. An advisory committee, Mr. Weir told the house, of successful ranchers, wheat farmers and business men, would be appointed to assist the department in conduct and development of the plans.

For four years department experts have been studying conditions which affect fully 10,000,000 acres in the three provinces. Figures submitted by the minister showed that in 1933 drouth affected 11,425,000 acres, such an extent that it produced less than five bushels of grain to the acre.

When the government will put in operation, it is claimed, will change the entire landscape in many sections of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. The survey is now completed and all details worked out.

The kernel of the project will be demonstration areas selected in various sections of the three provinces. Farmers of a dried-out township will be invited to co-operate. If they agree, and those who have worked on the plan say they will, they will be offered such terms that they will be glad to agree, then the administration of the township will be taken over and managed as one unit.

The farmers will form a committee which will have advice not only of agricultural experts but the best engineering advice the department can obtain. A township is 36 square miles. This is regarded as a sufficiently large area to counteract local conditions and serve as a demonstration to all adjacent townships.

Administration of the area will decide what shall be done. Blocks of trees in extent will be planted to trees at strategic points to provide shelter for livestock, hold snow and wind, and ponds and lakes for water storage. Approximately 7,000,000 seedlings will be available from forestry stations of Indian Head and Saskatchewan.

The Dominion will provide trees, grass seed, fodder where necessary, in developing mixed farming or stock raising and other types of farming which will provide labor and be entitled to all the revenue. It is believed by organized methods the farmers will be able to make more money by individual efforts. Water storage will be provided on every farm.

Plans call for eight demonstration areas in Saskatchewan, two or three in Alberta and one or two in Manitoba. Farmers outside the demonstration areas will grow their farms in a manner based on the experiences of the demonstration areas.

Preparation for this step has been going on for the last four years, Mr. Weir explained. In addition to seedlings, tons of carnauba seed will be planted. This is a tree of the prairie growing about 10 feet high and forming effective wind breaks and hedges. Trees planted will be cottonwood, willow, poplar, spruce and jack pine.

What the department is relying on most to reclaim dried-out areas is improved wheat, which the government keeps alive with less moisture than any other form.

It ranks with Russian thistle, the weed that grows on much of the prairie, as the worst thing has been burnt. For some years this type of grass has been developed and the seed will be available in considerable quantities to build up ranches.

More than 100 small dams will be built under the program and proceeds to undertake much larger projects are under consideration.

"It is generally considered that this area should be divided into three regions, one suitable for ranching, one suitable almost entirely for the growing of wheat, and the intermediate region leading north to the culture of the two," said Mr. Weir.

"It is proposed to select a number of fairly large areas in each of these regions for the purpose of demonstration and research. Because these areas are under the jurisdiction of the province, it will be necessary to receive the wholehearted cooperation of the provinces."

W. N. O. 2085

## CHAMPIONS IN THE MAKING



Here are the juniors who captured the British Junior Lawn Tennis Covered Courts Championship in London. They are Mun J. M. Nolley and D. J. Cook, whom critics expect to occupy prominent places in the Lawn Tennis world in a few years.

## Demand For Frozen Fruits

Output This Year Expected To Exceed 100,000 Pounds

"Fruit packs of frozen fruits and vegetables have been received by the public with increasing favor and their movement is increasing. The frozen pack of strawberries and raspberries amounted to 40,000 to 50,000 pounds in 1934 compared with 6,000 pounds in 1933. In 1935, the output is expected to exceed 100,000 pounds. In addition to small fruits, such vegetables as spinach, asparagus, and peas, have been successfully frozen. This process will extend the season of Canadian fruits and vegetables, and it is probable that the frozen product may compete with and displace a part of the imports of fresh products. There is an increasing interest being taken in the production of this which is largely frozen fruit by large institutions, such as hospitals, which can freeze their own supplies and hold them for use."

"Mary" said Mrs. Allen to her cook. "I wonder if the pudding is done. Stick a knife in it and see if it comes out clean."

"A few minutes later the cook announced: 'It came out wonderful, ma'am, so I stuck all the other knives in, too.'"

"Pedlar" (to wife)—"Sufferin' snakes, I'll wonder if the pudding is done. Stick a knife in it and see if it comes out clean."

"Pedlar"—"You sold her some of that lot we dated September 10 and it's only September 1 now."

## The SNAPSHOT GUILD

### STUDY YOUR COMPOSITION



It is quite obvious that pictures of groups of people, or animals, such as the horses shown above, should be taken with the camera in a horizontal position, while, as a rule, high waterfalls, etc., should be vertical.

Newspaper cameramen are sometimes sharply criticized by those who consider photography as an art, for various faults in composition, lighting, exposure, etc. These critics may be right but they do not stop to consider that the news cameraman is often on the run. He is the picture of an individual or action he is after and he must get it. He is not a city editor and says, "sorry chief, but I can't get that picture of the mayor being slugged. The sun was in the wrong position, the shadows terrible and the mayor was in an atrocious pose when he was struck!" The snapshot taker is not in a hurry to get a picture of what would happen to that cameraman.

There is one point, however, we can learn from the news cameraman and profit by it in taking more artistic pictures. It is this. Include only the principal subject in a picture. In other words, if you are taking a picture of an individual or a group, focus the lens on the principal subject. If you are taking a picture of a landscape, focus the lens on the foreground or the background, or the surrounding scenery, building, or whatever it may be, unless the background is of some importance and is part of the story.

If you are taking a landscape picture, determine before you "shoot" the most attractive view and concentrate your focusing on that spot. Two pictures showing the same scene, one from a distance and one from a closer and more attractive scene are worth many snapshots with undesirable points. A picture of a landscape is of some importance and is part of the story.

Twice as many babies in the United States survive their first year, as compared with conditions 25 years ago.

Fossil otterich eggs found in China are no big that a single one can weigh 40 mg.

# Proposed Ocean Airship Line Which Will Seek World-Wide As Well as Atlantic Ocean Trade

## Protecting Food Products

### New Insecticide Protects Food By Fumigating Process

Since the introduction of wax paper for the packaging of food products, considerable progress has been made in preventing deterioration and infestation of food products by insects subsequent to manufacture. Many manufacturers now fumigate their products after packing, and a new insecticide, which consists of one part ethylene oxide to nine parts carbon dioxide, is coming into use. The products packed ready for market are placed in a vault into which the required amount of fumigant is introduced. In the way food products, cereals, candies, and other commodities are shipped from factory or mill to store, it is important to the materials. The only drawback to this treatment, according to officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture who have had ample opportunity to test this gas thoroughly during the past two years, is its cost. However, with the introduction of this new fumigant, this objection will be avoided. The fumigant is non-poisonous to human beings, is non-inflammable, and may be used without the usual precautions in the control of insects infesting various materials. It was first investigated and developed by research workers in agriculture.

## 1935 Hatchery Regulations

### Only One Alteration Made From That Of 1934

When only a few chicks are to be raised, and time is not an important factor, natural methods may be used, but when chicks are to be raised commercially and time is an important factor, artificial methods are advised. For this reason, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has revised and brought up to date circular 75 which deals with the brooding and rearing of chicks. With reference to the rearing of chicks under the hatchery regulations, breeders will note that, so far as the rules and regulations of the hatchery approval policy for the 1935 season are concerned, only one alteration has been made from those of 1934 through the addition of rule 13. This has been inserted to protect provinces which have asked for proclamation of the hatchery regulations and are hatching only from approved blood-tested flocks. The rule is as follows: No approved hatchery shall ship chicks into any province which has included a blood-testing in its flock approval policy and where the hatchery regulations are in effect, except approved hatcheries using only eggs from blood-tested flocks.

## The Secret Of Success

### Is Doing Your Work Well And Keeping At It

Waiting for something to turn up, is waiting for misadventure to turn into silver, for magic and chance to take the place of natural law in the universe. It is the philosophy of the shiftless, the refuge of the lazy, the excuse of the imprudent.

Let us sing a hailshib and make a fresh bedtime: "Beesed be druggery." It is the one thing we can't stop.

The word of success lies in that old proverb, Druggery, in doing one thing long after it ceases to be amusing; but is that one thing that gathers you together from chaos, that concentrates you from possibilities to powers, and turns powers into achievements.

No man can stand still. The moment progress is not made, retrogression begins.—John W. Hall

## Uncommon But Not Rare

When a Toronto man found himself two or three inches shorter he had been, he reported to a hospital, hit by a car. The car was a shrinkage. It was found he was suffering from Paget's disease, an uncommon but not rare malady. The disease is characterized by deformities and compressions of the bones which result in loss of height. Many cases with a shortening of six to eight inches are on record.

## It Is Thoughtful That the Arabs

acquired the ancient art of paper making when they took captive some Chinese paper makers.

Chemists have found a cheap way of improving canvas.

While news dispatches and photographs tell a fast-paced world of progress in building the British supertanker Queen Mary and the Great French Normandie, the latter reports forecast a competition which would take away much of the importance and perhaps some of the bitterness of this subsidized battle for supremacy in shipbuilding. With the Graf Zeppelin showing profits on its Atlantic American trips, Germany is preparing to make a bid to keep its "A-deck" passengers by turning to the air line.

From Berlin comes word of a proposed ocean airship "line" which will seek world-wide as well as Atlantic ocean trade. Work has already begun on a new Zeppelin terminal at Frankfurt-am-Main. It is on the Rhine Valley and closer to European centers than Friedrichshafen, the old Zeppelin headquarters. Service to all parts of Europe is planned. The first of call is promised for Seattle, Spain.

From Washington, a dispatch reports that Dr. Hugo Eckener, famous commander of the Graf, is in the capital to confer with government officials for a temporary stay. This, in itself, is an interesting commentary on the shift of importance from New York to the nation's capital. Dr. Eckener, center of interest rather than deep-water harbor facilities will be the important factor.

This Germany, finding her fast liners, Bremen and Europe, threatened by the two luxury vessels, has been challenged by the British, proposes to keep the center of passenger mail and express business by turning to the air. If the new airship, the Graf, for fast sea crossings and profit, the project has possibilities of success. Other nations will be watching the Graf's progress. If they wish to compete for the mythical "Blue Ribbon on the Atlantic," water-borne ships will tip out statements to make cargo boats and Christian Science Monitor.

## Tree Planting In Alberta

### Distributing Trees To Farmers Who Have Wood Lots

Tree planting in Alberta continues on an extensive scale, and more than 100,000 white spruce trees and some 8,000 green ash will be available for distribution in the spring from the provincial nurseries at Edmonton, according to announcements from the forestry branch of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines. These trees will be distributed on the basis of one tree for every acre of land adopted two years ago by farmers who have wood lots, or to schools, community centers, etc. Last year, 100,000 white spruce trees were distributed from the nurseries to 258 different sources which included 182 farmers, 18 schools, 13 institutions, and 14 municipalities.

## Educating The Children

### Series Plans Include Films For Five-Year Olds

A special film, designed to appeal to an audience made up of children with an average age of five years, has been produced in Moscow by the director, Stepanov, and shown to the children of Moscow. The idea is connected with Soviet plans for starting the raising of children before they reach school age. Hears of laughter greeted the film. Its title was "The Most Dirty of All."

## Busy For A Day

There is a railway station near Hales in England, that is used only one day a year, but then it handles several thousand passengers. It is built on the lonely moors adjoining the shoveling grounds of the National Rifle Association and used only during the annual one-day shoot for the king's prize.

## Bachelors Wanted

The United States Army announced it is seeking 33 bachelors, once and trouble-free players for army bands in Hawaii and Alaska. Only bachelors need apply.

All the great volcanoes of Mexico lead from active, extend in a "battery" from Pacific to Atlantic, approximately along the nineteenth parallel.







## General Smuts Presents Review Of International Questions To Press Men

Capetown.—The fifth Imperial Press conference Saturday concluded its sessions in this city after debating the question of censorship of the press for two days.

The conference passed unanimously a resolution inviting the Empire Press union to collect from its overseas sections and circulate to members of the union details of existing restrictions on the free publication of news, and expressions of opinion.

A striking review of international affairs was presented by General Jan Smuts, distinguished soldier and statesman, at the South African Institute of International Affairs. He addressed his audience before the delegates to the Imperial Press conference.

General Smuts, just recovering from illness, declared he considered the present a favorable moment for advancing toward better international relations, but he stressed the threat to western civilization from the "twin menaces" of fascism and warfare.

"So far as Europe is concerned," said General Smuts, who was an important figure at the Versailles peace conference, "the League of Nations has come to stay. It is civilization in its infancy, but it is the only alternative to a return to the old system of balances of power and heavy armaments."

The next move before Europe, he said, should be one toward substantial general disarmament based on security through extension of the Locarno system—an aim now being pursued forward by Britain and France jointly.

The experiments in government being tried in Britain, Germany, Italy and elsewhere were "temporary expedients born of the necessity of war misery and defeatism," General Smuts declared. "The only policy might make the Pacific a potential danger point in which the world on a colonial scale—he mentioned Japan, Russia, China, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India—might all become involved."

"Japan's situation calls for a large measure of patience, goodwill and co-operation between the United States and the British commonwealth," he added.

### Not Granting Amnesty

No Pardons For British Prisoners During Silver Jubilee

London.—British prisoners will celebrate the silver jubilee of His Majesty's accession to the throne in May—but still attend the prison bars. The House of Commons, Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, rejected a suggestion that amnesty be granted to certain classes of prisoners in connection with the anniversary celebrations.

### Pension Applications

Ottawa.—Probably from 45,000 to 50,000 pension applications will require adjudication by the Canadian pension commission in the next two years, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons.

### Admiral Byrd Sails For Home

S.S. Capt. Ruppert, at Sea.—The second Antarctic expedition of Admiral Richard E. Byrd turned away from Little America and headed for the civilization it left behind 17 months ago.

## Members Of Overseas League Participate In First Radio Luncheon

London.—Two hundred members of the Overseas League, under the presidency of Sir Evelyn Wrench, participated in the first "wireless" luncheon. At the same time delegates to the imperial press conference in South Africa were gathered at the table in Capetown and messages were exchanged between the two functions over a 4,000-mile circuit.

Sir Kingsley Wood, postmaster-general, led off the speeches with greetings to the company in South Africa and with perfect clarity, with the reply of Hon. C. F. Clarkson, minister of posts and telegraphs in South Africa. A short speech by J. R. Thomas, minister for dominions,

### Riots In Paris

Many Communists Are Arrested And Arms Confiscated

Paris.—A dramatic last-minute descent upon the capital of several thousand Communists from outlying "Red" districts was broken up by police with 1,200 "preventive" arrests to commemorate the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

Confiscating pistols, clubs and cans of explosive material, police pounced last night upon Communist groups converging on the Place de la Concorde, focus of the bloody riots a year ago where 19 men died, after a generally quiet day marked only by minor disturbances and elaborate police precautions.

Shortly after midnight police arrested a band of 40 Communists, armed with revolvers and daggers, near the Elysee palace, residence of the French president. Police said they were heading for the Place de la Concorde.

The Reds were picked up at railroad stations, subway entrances and autobus entrances on the outskirts of the city as they gathered from the "hot belt" around Paris and headed toward the centre of the city.

The Communists apparently received word of the police raid at an assembly at the Place de la Concorde. The Rightists sought to gather there after their memorial meeting. They came from the outlying suburbs in large groups.

Meanwhile, the patriotic youth organization marched 3,000 strong under police escort for the memorial meeting to the Arch of Triumph. There they dipped their flags in salute to the unknown soldier and sang. Shortly after midnight the Place de la Concorde was practically deserted.

Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin was booed and hissed, the Place de la Concorde was splashed with red paint and milling crowds clashed twice with police in minor scuffles.

### Reindeer Trek

Herd Of 2,500 Ready For Last Lap To Port of Hudson

Edmonton.—The 2,500 reindeer which herders for many weeks have been holding at the mouth of the Mackenzie in readiness for the 90-mile drive across the delta to permanent feeding grounds on the shores of the Arctic are still at Shingle Point, according to a radio message to the Edmonton Journal from Akavik.

Weather, ice and snow conditions are now favorable but herders are waiting for the approach of the full moon.

Migrating herds of caribou have reached Fort McPherson on the Mackenzie river, 75 miles south, and appear to be heading toward Akavik, the promise of needed meat supply.

### Librarian Of New Bank

Kington, Ont.—Miss Mary Rowland, graduate of Queen's University and at present assistant in the reference department at the Douglas library, has been appointed librarian of the Bank of Canada in Ottawa, and assistant to D. A. Skelton. Miss Rowland assumed her duties February 13.

### Legal Difficulties

Question Of Jurisdiction Over Legislation Dealing With Reform Measures

Ottawa.—The House of Commons invaded the rarified atmosphere of international affairs to surmount legal difficulties of the constitution. Premier R. B. Bennett, through a complicated legal set-up originating with the Treaty of Versailles, laid the groundwork for constitutionality in his reform legislation.

At the request of the government leader, the house ratified four conventions negotiated through the international labor office in Geneva which he claimed would give the Dominion authority for national eight-hour day and 48-hour week legislation. He already has announced he will follow the same legal groundwork for his unemployment insurance bill.

The prime minister gave his opinion the Dominion and not the provinces, would have jurisdiction over legislation dealing with hours of labor if the convention was ratified. Although Liberal Leader Mackenzie King and his former minister of justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, disputed the constitutional arguments of the government, the majority supported ratification of the convention.

It was a day of advanced legal arguments with the house resembling a court. On one side was the prime minister giving his opinion the Dominion would have power to enact the eight-hour day if the house ratified the international labor office convention negotiated in Washington in 1919. On the other side stood Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, attacking his arguments, claiming the provinces had exclusive jurisdiction over hours of labor according to the constitution.

America Act, Canada's written constitution.

### Dominion Status For India

Stated That This Is The Ultimate Goal Of British Policy

London.—A definite pledge that Dominion status was the ultimate goal of British policy in India was given by Sir Samuel Hoare, secretary of state for India, as a debate opened in the House of Commons on second reading of the bill providing a new constitution for that country.

The declaration was considered as the answer of the government to criticisms leveled in many quarters against omission from the proposed bill of any mention of Dominion status.

Sir Samuel said there was no need of a preamble to the present bill similar to that of the act of 1919, which the government had no intention of repeating. That preamble was interpreted by the viceroy in 1920 (Lord Irwin) with the full authority of the British crown as a meaning that Dominion status was contemplated as the natural issue of India's progress. The present government stood firmly by the viceroy's statement and the preamble.

### Products Ocean Air Route

Plymouth, England.—Sir Philip Sassoon, British under-secretary for air, told the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce that the purpose of his visit to the United States was to inaugurate a trans-Atlantic air route from Britain to the United States and Canada.

### ROYALISTS HONEYMOON IN NEW YORK

London.—Sixteen young women, students of the School of Science, Sydney, Australia were welcomed to the University of Toronto by president H. J. C. The purpose of their visit is to gain first hand knowledge of how the schools on this continent are dealing with social problems.



United in marriage at a brilliant royal ceremony in Rome, Prince Alfonso and his bride, the Infanta Beatrice, daughter of the exiled King Alfonso of Spain, are pictured upon their arrival in New York City on their honeymoon.

### WILL SUPPORT INDIA BILL



Lord Sinha, India's only peer, is expected shortly to take his seat in the House of Lords, when he will support the British Government's India Bill in the debate on the bill.

The bill, which has been prevented from taking his seat in the House of Lords due to the fact that he could produce neither birth certificate or his father's marriage certificate when he was first married according to the Hindu custom, and it is believed that no certificate such as are required in England, existed.

Alberta Legislature

Greater Outlay For Roads Is Foreseen In Throne Speech

Edmonton.—Greater outlay on secondary and market roads in this province, assistance for needy settlers in cultivating new homesteads and revision of the rules of the forest in the throne speech, presented at the opening of the Alberta legislature by Hon. W. L. Walsh, lieutenant-governor.

The speech stated that a bill will be presented to the house providing for the establishment of the office of public trustee, while there will be amending acts dealing with debt adjustment, consolidation of local tax districts and other matters of importance.

While a new redistribution act is generally understood to be on the way, the speech made no mention of such legislation.

A special report dealing with the provincial telephone department will be submitted to the house, along with certain suggested steps to give effect to recommendations.

Referring to the provincial road system, the speech said that completion of the main arterial highways may be looked for soon. In view of that fact, the government proposes to give particular attention to the development of secondary and market roads.

In proceeding with a revision of the rules of court, the government is said to recognize the necessity of expediting and simplifying legal procedure besides reducing the costs of litigation.

### Students From Australia

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## National Commission To Present Plans To Improve Agriculture

### Fatal Crash

Nine Men Killed When Truck Collided With Train Near Fort William

Fort William, Ont.—Nine men were fatally injured, five others were seriously hurt and eight escaped with minor hurts when a truck loaded with 22 relief workers collided with a Canadian National Railway train at Kakabeka Falls, 10 miles west of here. One of the injured is not expected to recover.

Of the dead, eight were killed instantly and another died shortly after admission to hospital here.

The dead, W. Holford, Walter Holowenko, and John Adams, Fort William; Thomas McCreary and Steve Pett, State River; Helen Kilian, Nola; John Helsingman and Tolvo Nieme, Wolf Siding; and Ernie Perrie, Flint.

Of the injured, Roger Rose, 19, was the most seriously hurt, and physicians said his recovery was unlikely. Rose was a member of the Fort William Maroon junior hockey team and was on his way to Fort William to take part in a league game.

N. P. North, acting superintendent of the lakehead division of the Canadian National Railway, issued the following brief statement on the collision of a truck with a train at Kakabeka Falls, killing nine men:

"As far as the railway is concerned, the view of the crossing is sound. The locomotive whistle was sounded and the bells were ringing. The crossing is properly protected, and there is no excuse for an accident occurring at this point."

### Air Alliance

Ranney MacDonald Sees It As Effective Move Towards Peace

Luton, England.—The projected European agreement for an air alliance was hailed by Prime Minister Ranney MacDonald as an effective move towards peace. He was addressing a government rally at Luton in Bedfordshire. The prime minister's remarks were received with mingled cheers and jeers.

Under the air agreement, the prime minister said, was established the "most effective deterrent to an aggressor ever established by the diplomacy of the nations." He termed it a great step towards peace and a great step toward making war unthinkable and impossible.

Mr. MacDonald said the Anglo-French declaration had received consideration by the German people. He hoped with all his heart that as a result Germany would reappear at the League of Nations and the broken road to more international agreements in regard to armaments would be made good again. Like all those who were practical peace-makers, he believed then the nations would move onward towards a state of peace.

### Ship Fodder From North

Prince Albert.—An average of 1,000 cars of fodder a week is being shipped from farmers in the Prince Albert division of the Canadian National Railway. About 65 per cent of the hauled fodder is for export to the United States, the remainder is to alleviate the feed situation among farmers in the drought-stricken areas of southern Saskatchewan.

## Hitler To Study Arms Problem Before Replying To London And Paris

Berlin.—Upon his own shoulders Adolf Hitler has taken the responsibility of replying to the Anglo-French proposals for an inclusive European security agreement.

So vital does the future consider Germany's answer, it became known that he has barricaded himself behind stacks of papers and documents and gone into monk-like retreat to ponder the momentous decision.

The realm leader, it is said, intends to study the armaments problem from beginning to end before replying to London and Paris—which have lately proposed an air alliance for the western European LOCATIONS

Toronto.—Immediate formation of a national commission to gather data, analyze and present a plan to improve agricultural conditions in Western Canada was recommended in papers on various aspects of the drought problem read before the Engineering Institute of Canada during its annual meeting.

All speakers stressed the magnitude of the problem of drought and soil drifting of Western Canada and the dependence of the whole country upon prosperity on the prairies.

At the close of an afternoon of discussion, Fred A. Gaby, president, declared the council of the institute would make representations to the federal government asking immediate formation of a commission on which all branches of the engineering profession, business, financial men and sportsmen would be represented.

Mixed farming, a systematic rotation of crops, shelter belts of trees, and various irrigation schemes ranging from large storage dams to small concrete structures, were presented by leading Canadian engineers.

Reverent drought and widespread conservation of water by the prevention of it farmers stop bare summerfallowing and the repeated cultivation which depletes the soil's natural fire and humus, were conclusions reached by the engineers.

A systematic scheme of planting shelter belts of trees and hedges and conservation of water by a series of great dams was urged.

By damming the south branch of the Saskatchewan river which flows through one of the principal drought areas, a storage reservoir of 200 million cubic feet could be established, and the Blue River headwaters developed for the Galtineau Power Company.

This would be enough to irrigate 80,000 acres of land each year at the rate of three feet per acre, and would greatly increase the flow of the river," said Mr. Blue.

Similar storage projects could be built on the North Saskatchewan river, the Red Deer river and other tributary streams, delegates stated. William Calder, director of petroleum and natural gas division of Alberta, urged the Dominion government to pass legislation immediately preserving all rights on underground, water supplies.

Artesian water must be improved by some simple method to remove deleterious salts before they can be used for irrigation purposes, D. Madox of the geological survey of Canada, told the meeting.

Norman Ross of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, gave examples of how shelter belts of trees had stopped soil drifting and saved crops.

### Preparing To Give Reports

Mass Buying Commission Working On Exhibits And Records

Ottawa.—Members of the royal commission on price spreads and mass buying were delving into a mountainous heap of exhibits and records, analyzing statistics, studying evidence and comparing notes preparatory to writing their reports. It was believed a majority of the reports would emerge from the commission. Examination of all the documents will occupy about three weeks, Chairman W. W. Kennedy said.

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## Bitterness Left By War

Admitted To Be Chief Cause Of Present Unrest In Europe

Ask any informed man what is the chief cause of the present unrest in Europe and he will tell you that it is the injustice and the stupidity of the post-war treaties.

Ask him why, this being so, the treaties can't be revised, and he will remind you that the mutual suspicions and resentments bred by war make it impossible.

These two questions, then, will bring you down to one of the most peculiar and dangerous factors in modern life—the change that has come over the way in which nations wage war nowadays, and the price that has to be paid for it.

The World War differed from its predecessors not only in the fact that more countries and more soldiers were involved, but also in the fact that it was waged in a different spirit.

The old restrictions on the desire to hurt one's enemy fell away. It speedily developed into a fight in which, as they say of a bar-room brawl, anything went. No longer was the man in arms the sole target. Defenseless cities were bombed, over and over again, by both sides. Women, children, old men and invalids were slain, as well as soldiers. Merchant ships were sunk without warning. Blockades were adopted so rigorous that they condemned thousands upon thousands of non-combatants to malnutrition, disease and death.

Not since the world began to call itself civilized had there been so vicious a kind of fighting as was adopted between 1914 and 1918. There were no faults. Everything was permissible.

Things that would have horrified the whole world if they had been done in earlier wars were taken as a matter of course.

It was only natural that that kind of war should leave people with a greater heritage of bitterness and suspicion than previous wars bequeathed them.

When the bitter experiences of four years teach you to look on your enemy as a fiend incarnate, you don't forget about it overnight.

For years to come he remains the man who bombed hospitals and starved children and carried the war into your backyard.

And if you beat him, and the peace treaties make him suffer—well, you're not inclined to be very soft-hearted about it.

This unquestionably explains much of the reluctance of the victorious nations to consider a revision of the treaties. And this is the psychological twist to world remembering.

Military men everywhere are taking it for granted that the next war will be fought on the last one's war without respite.

We should not let ourselves forget that that kind of fighting calls for a heavy price to be paid after the actual conflict has ended. Vancouver Sun.

## Takes Mail Ships Aloft

New Machine To Release Heavily-Loaded Plane In Mid-Air

A giant "mother" airplane, capable of carrying a smaller plane on its back and releasing it in mid-air, is under construction at Rochester, England. It will be tested in June.

It is planned to attach a heavily-loaded, single-engine mail plane to the upper wing and fastenage of the mother. The smaller ship, which would be unable to lift its heavy cargo of gas and mail, will be released by a special device, after which the "mother" plane will return to the harbor.

Postal authorities hope by this method to increase the cruising range of the smaller craft by more than 1,000 miles.

## The Cost Is High

Here's what it takes to dig New York out of a snowstorm.

- 30,000 men
- 150 flaming trucks with plows attached
- 300 crushing trucks
- 42 snow-sweeping machines
- 30 brooming machines
- 90 trucks for hauling
- 670 excavating trucks

And the cost, an estimated \$1,600,000.

He "She certainly is polished, doesn't she?"

She "Yes. Everything she says casts a reflection on someone."

When it comes to mistakes the wily always exceeds the dumb.

W. N. U. 2065

## BRITISH TANK CROSSES SUZ FOR FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR



When a 12-ton British tank set out to travel from Cairo to Ismailia recently and had to be ferried across the Suez Canal, it was the first time since the Great War that a tank had been taken across the Canal. Here we see the tank on its special raft being rowed and towed across the Suez by a party of Royal Engineers.

## Under New Name

Chinese Vegetable Called "Amaranth"

"Eat more amaranth" is the slogan of a campaign now going on in China to ensure that children are provided with a sufficient quantity of vitamin C.

Amaranth, a kind of green vegetable which was discovered about 4,000 years ago and is very common in China, has just been found to contain all the food values of many of the more expensive foods.

According to a leading physiologist, they "are a fruitful source of vitamin C, in which respect they are superior to spinach, oranges and lemons. They are also a valuable safeguard against scurvy and kindred diseases."

Amaranth has the additional advantage of being very cheap and plentiful. Up till now the leaves have been ignored as a table "delicacy" except by the poorest classes.

Editors note: Amaranth is suspected of being spinach—Toronto Star Weekly.

## Versatile Prince

The Prince Of Wales Can Play The Bagpipes

It is perhaps not common knowledge that the Prince of Wales can play the bagpipes. Not only that, but he knows enough about them to compose music, which, say authorities, can be effectively reproduced by the pipes. His latest effort is a slow waltz, called "Maigros," and the Scots Guards pipe-bands are practicing it for such ceremonial occasions as the changing of the St. James Palace guard.

The Prince, as a musician, is another feather in his cap; for it is his industry, his energy, his dexterity, his indefatigableness that have endeared him to the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations. A bonnie Prince, indeed—Winnipeg Free Press.

## Giving Lasting Warmth

Coffee In Cold Weather

If you want to get warm in zero days, drink hot tea or coffee but not alcohol. Dr. James O. Pinkston of the Harvard Medical School faculty advised in a lecture at Boston, Mass.

Alcohol, he declared, gave a temporary sensation of warmth, but actually decreased the body temperature by causing a marked increase in the flow of blood to the surface of the body.

"An exposure to cold which would be uncomfortable but not dangerous to a normal person might produce such a marked fall of body temperature as to cause death in an intoxicated person," he asserted.

## Could Keep Up

The girls' softball team is a bit under par but the thought of a way to remedy matters. A classified ad in a Dallas, Texas, newspaper said: "I experienced lady stenographer, 18 years of age, desires position with stuttering man who takes a long time to tell it."

While exploring pits in a cave near Carrara, Italy, men recently found an underground river 1,000 feet below the surface and a mile from the cave entrance, while remains of prehistoric animals were discovered not far away.

## Names Replace Numbers

Berlin Hotels Furnish Rooms To Represent German Towns

Names of romantic and historical places now supplant on the doors of the rooms in a Berlin hotel the unimaginative and conventional numbering system.

In the Central Hotel, near the Friedrichstrasse railroad terminus, each guest's room bears the name of some well-known place and is furnished with photographs picturing the scenes of that locality and reproducing its atmosphere.

Though all the remodelled rooms now available refer only to Berlin localities, the rooms of each succeeding story, when completed, will feature other principal places of Germany, with the result that a tour of the hotel will embrace a veritable tour of the Reich.

Another innovation this hotel is adopting, and which will be of assistance of the foreigner unacquainted with the German tongue, is the replacement of the bell ringing system.

Electric light bulbs opposite little ornamental figures representing the bell boy, maid, etc., will be used instead. Just push the proper button, and presto, the maid appears.

## Need Many Restaurants

Few Families In Moscow Can Get Meals At Home

Two out of every three Muscovites get their meals in Moscow's 2,000 restaurants or from its 26 large factory kitchens, a recent report shows.

The great increase in the employment of women and the limited housing accommodations are held responsible for the number of public eating places. Families living in one room and sharing with a dozen neighbors a single oil-burner in a common kitchen, have little opportunity to prepare meals at home.

Every year I live, I am more convinced that the waste of life lies in the love we have not given, the powers we have not used, the selfish pretence that will risk nothing, and which, whirling past, makes happiness as well. No one ever yet was the poorer in the long run for having once in a lifetime let out all the length of all the reins.—Anon.

A new auxiliary lens invented in England produces still or movie caricatures, giving distorted images of faces and figures.

Britain claims the largest needle output in the world.

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## Heart Has Its Limit

Even The Strongest Will Not Stand Continued Abuse

For the past year or more, a reader of the daily papers could not help but be struck by the number of sudden deaths from all parts of Canada that have been reported.

The cause of these deaths has always been reported as a sudden heart attack. We would not wonder if many of these deaths were really caused by the heart suddenly ceasing to function, and how many were really the culmination of a long strain on the heart resulting in sudden death.

Age has, apparently, little to do with the matter. Men in their thirties were stricken on their fathers or grandfathers.

Is the human heart a more feeble engine than it used to be? Are men born with weaker hearts than those of their fathers or grandfathers?

Not likely. Perhaps some of these sudden deaths might be laid at the door of our present mode of living. Our speed, our need of greater rest.

And, undoubtedly, many are directly traceable to the business of the day. People who have been living retired in small communities can not even conceive of the strain of doing business in the past few years.

The business of the day is a great and small, to keep going, to keep his head above water. Many have succeeded, many have failed, many have been broken under the strain.

Then, too, often another sudden death is reported. Apparently the human heart has its limit. And, apparently, too many men, whether they have been conscious of the fact or not, have been attempting to extend that limit too far.

## Liberty And Restraint

Ruskin Explains Why The Latter Is More Honorable

You hear every day great numbers of foolish people speaking about liberty. It is a word that is honorable. It is, on the whole, and in the broadest sense, dishonorable, and an attribute of the lower creature. No man, being, however great or powerful, was ever so free as a fish.

There is always something that he must or must not do; while the fish may do whatever he likes. All the kings, dukes, and lords of the world put together are not half so large as the sea, and all the railroads and wheels that ever were, or will be, invented, are not so easy as fins. You will find, on fairly thinking of it, that it is his restraint which is honorable to man, not his liberty; and, what is more, it is restraint which is honorable even in the lower animals. A butterfly is more free than a bee, but you honor the bee more just because it is subject to certain laws which it it for orderly function in his society.

In the world, of the two abstract things, liberty and restraint, restraint is always the more honorable.—John Ruskin.

## Facts About Baseball

Game Called "Cat And Dog" Was First Played In 1833

"Cat and Dog" was the first name of baseball as played in 1833. "Auntie Over" came next in 1835, then "Round Ball" in 1857, and "Baseball" in 1845.

In 1834 a game called "Town Ball" was played. It required 100 runs to win the game. Some of the contests ran two or three days before the decision was reached.

On September 13, 1845, the first baseball meeting was held. The New York Mercury was the first newspaper to print baseball news. This was in 1853, when ex-Secretary Caldwell published that paper.

In 1856 the Union club of Chicago played the first game in that city. In 1858 a fly-catch rule was introduced. Prior to that time any ball caught on the first throw was out.

Alberta Harley novel Distribution of 8,000 bushels of the new "Peatland" barley seed obtained from test crops planted last year under the sponsorship of the Canadian Maltng Company and directed by Dr. O. B. Amund, head of the field husbandry division of the University of Alberta, will be conducted by the provincial department of agriculture. It was announced.

Bring Good Prices Western breeders of heavy draft horses have recently made good sales. A Toronto buyer has purchased in Manitoba eight heavy Clydesdale geldings weighing upwards of 1,800 lbs. each, and it is understood good prices were paid.

Might Suggest Writing The new lance-corporal, standing with an instructor, had the men marching away from him. The squad had gone some distance and it appeared that the corporal did not know how to give the command. "About turn!"

At last, when the men were about a hundred yards away, the exasperated instructor yelled: "For heaven's sake, march back, you fool, even if it's only 'about'!"

A Travelling Mailer A broad making train will be operated by Soviet Russia. The first travelling baggage was started to relieve famine conditions in parts of Russia. The quality of the bread is as good as made in factories. In 24 hours 30 tons of the food are made by the ten men aboard.

To die, some men live in poverty.

## Rivers Are Disappearing

General Water Level Has Dropped All Over Continent

The low stage of water recorded for several years in the Great Lakes needs to be reflected to some extent all over this country, giving rise to some apprehension as to the general water supply.

It is reported from Winnipeg that there is a remarkable shortage of water in the Red and Assiniboine rivers at that city. In 1785, when La Verandrye, the French explorer arrived at what is now the site of the city, he found that the Assiniboine is now the only important tributary of the Red at that point.

The Assiniboine was once quite a formidable stream with an average width of four hundred feet. Now it is down to a width of 75 feet in places and at the present time a man could wade across it at almost any place in its course.

The Red River which is a much larger stream, draining an important area in the United States and flowing northward into Lake Winnipeg, has lost much of its original volume and the older residents of Winnipeg who recall its dimensions fifty years ago are genuinely alarmed at the process of recession that now seems to be operating so rapidly.

There does not seem to be much doubt that the general water level all over the American continent has gone down considerably in recent years. Whether that is merely a temporary condition or the beginning of a permanent one, it is a matter of speculation. The widespread droughts that have so impaired agricultural production in Canada and the United States in recent years are a factor that must be considered.

There is the apparent disappearance of much water from the lakes and streams. Quite likely, nature could repair this deficiency in short time, if it were not for the artificial waterworks, but whether that remedy is still operative in view of the vast artificial changes that have been made to the face of the continent remains to be seen.

Traditional Figure Remains But Influence Of Indian Medicine Man Dying Out

Modes of the white men creep into Indian life, and the traditional figure—the medicine man—still haunts the reserves.

They practise their weird herbal rites, bury decorated bottles, and then rattle drums in the hopes they will return to life.

Their influence is dying, says W. Munro, inspector of Indian affairs for Saskatchewan, but it will be another generation before they are extinct.

Medicine men are always old men, and their charms appeal to the old Indian with the ancient aboriginal beliefs.

The old timers still cling to the medicine man's claim of healing." Mr. Munro said, "but the younger men are increasingly anxious to go to hospital wards."

"I can't think of a reserve where there isn't a medicine man," Mr. Munro said. "Sometimes we have difficulty in persuading the older Indians to take medicines prescribed by the medical officers, but influence of the medicine man never causes serious trouble."

One ancient custom of the medicine man in conducting a funeral was to shake a medicine drum containing a rattle. The medicine man believed it would bring the deceased back from the Indian's happy hunting ground to a place where hunting was perhaps not so happy but maybe more productive.

At last, when the men were about a hundred yards away, the exasperated instructor yelled: "For heaven's sake, march back, you fool, even if it's only 'about'!"

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## FANCFUL FABLES



MY GOODNESS! WE MUST'VE BEEN A LITTLE LONGER! THEY'VE ALL GONE HOME!





## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests of  
Business and District  
\$2.50 to the United States  
R. S. Service A. Haskin  
Proprietors

Thursday, Mar. 7th, 1935

"Flu" colds are going the rounds, and a number of our citizens are still on the sick list.

Don, Rivett arrived back this evening (Thursday), from a three months visit with his parents in England.

Mrs. G. M. Miller had the misfortune to slip on snow-covered ice on Wednesday morning, and sustained fractures of the two bones of the forearm.

An evening of enjoyment is reported as a result of the Fun Frolic staged by the Tuxis Boys in the Sunday School room of the United Church, on Monday.

Mrs. Bill Matz, and baby daughter, returned last week from a visit to her parents at Ivanhoe, Minn., and visited with the Frenzeli family at Munnepolis.

Today, citizens found severe weather again returned, with the thermometer registering a mean of 23 below.

Miss Agnes Niwa, who has been on an extended visit in the States, arrived back this evening (Thursday).

D. Lush left on Monday for Leland, staying there to address a meeting at the hall on Tuesday evening on Social Credit. He reports a very good meeting in spite of bad weather. He addressed those present for three hours, and reports a successful meeting. Mr. H. McDonald also spoke for twenty minutes. Those present apparently were favorably impressed by the principles of Social Credit as outlined by Mr. Lush.

This district received a good fall of snow over Monday night, and throughout Tuesday. Mild weather held previously. Sunday was one of the warmest days we have experienced, and water was running from melting of snow and ice. However, since Monday evening much lower temperatures have prevailed.

## Making A Hotbed

The hot-bed affords an effective means of adding to the growing season and is especially useful when spring tends to "linger in the lap of winter" and the garden soil remains too cold and wet for outside seed.

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(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

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ing. Vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, celery, cauliflower, or, loose cabbage, Brussels sprouts, and many annual flowers including asters, snapdragons, petunias, annual stocks, verbena, lobelia, and annual phlox need to be started under cover early in April while a hotbed is equally useful in growing early cabbage, early head lettuce and other vegetables.

A hotbed is made by placing a covered frame over a pit filled with warm manure and filling the frame with about six inches of soil. The frame is usually about six feet wide and about 18 feet in length or long enough to provide the space required. In making the pit, the soil is taken out to a depth of about 18 inches and at least 3 feet wider than the frame, to provide room for the banking which is important in conserving the heat of the hotbed.

Storm windows make a very good covering but where these are not available, sashes covered with unbleached cotton serve very well. The only danger in using this material is during very cold weather, when extra covering such as mats or canvas will be needed to protect plants from freezing.

The first step in making the hotbed after the pit is dug and the frame and sashes are provided, is to pile the manure near the hotbed site. To have the hotbed ready for use the first week in April the manure needs to be piled sometime before the middle of March. In piling, the manure is spread out in six-inch layers and each layer is well tramped and thoroughly soaked with water. The pile needs to be as long and as wide as the pit and at least 3 feet high.

Saved to ten days after the manure has been piled it is usually quite hot and ready to be used in the pit. As in piling, the manure is put into the bed in even layers and the manure is forked so that the long and short manure are well mixed.



## Convulsions

Convulsions, or spasms, may arise from any one of many causes. Those conditions which lead to chill in an adult will often precipitate a convulsion in a young child. Convulsions not infrequently occur at the onset of a communicable disease, during childhood, as they do also when there is inflammation of the brain or its coverings—encephalitis and meningitis.

A convulsion strikes terror to the heart of those who witness it. It is well to remember that death rarely occurs during a convulsion, although the unconscious twitching body which may turn blue appears to be in a helpless condition.

Each layer is well tramped and thoroughly soaked with water. Using fresh horse manure with about one-third straw and soaking with water in piling and again in the pit, heating is slower in starting than it would be in a richer and some- what dryer mixture, but the heat is dryer and more uniform and lasts longer. Two much straw in the manure is avoided because it would heat too slowly at the start and get too hot later on.

The pit is filled to a depth of 18 or 15 inches of well packed manure and the hotbed frame is then set on top. A six-inch layer of manure is then put inside of the frame, while the outside is well-banked with the same material. Next, the sashes are fitted on the frame. Five or six days later the sashes are removed and the manure is tramped to make the bed level and a six-inch layer of garden

During the convulsion, the child should be protected from injury; a spoon placed between the teeth protects biting of the tongue. A hot mustard bath is indicated while waiting for the doctor; care should be taken not to burn the child.

Epilepsy, a disease which is marked by periods of unconsciousness accompanied by convulsions, usually begins early in life. The cause of epilepsy is unknown. Heredity plays a definite part. Some cases are associated with chronic alcoholism of the parents.

The typical attack of epilepsy is ushered in by an "aura," which is the occurrence of some particular sensation or feeling which precedes the attack and, as such, is recognised by the patient. The onset is sudden; consciousness is lost, the eyes roll upward, the face becomes purple and the body rigid for a few seconds; this is followed by jerky convulsive movements. The attack lasts for several minutes, after which the patient awakes from exhaustion. During the attack, the patient should be protected from injury through falling, striking objects, or biting the tongue.

Jacksonian epilepsy is a form of the disease that is due to irritation of the brain follow-

ing upon injury. The onset is seen in the twitching which begins at one particular point. Consciousness is not lost in most cases, and it is lost, it happens late in the attack. Petit mal is another form in which the loss of consciousness is momentary and there are no convulsions. The patient stops talking or doing whatever he was engaged in, the eyes stare and the face is pale. After a moment or two, the patient resumes what he was doing, and possibly is somewhat dazed. Epilepsy is usually incurable except where the ill effects of an injury may be corrected by surgery. Much can be accomplished through proper treatment. Nothing but harm results from spoiling the epileptic child through mistaken kindness and lack of training.

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